

Product datasheet for **RR202472L4V**

Pqbp1 (NM_001013957) Rat Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Pqbp1 (NM_001013957) Rat Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Pqbp1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001013957
ORF Size:	789 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RR202472).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_001013957.1 , NP_001013979.1
RefSeq Size:	1158 bp
RefSeq ORF:	792 bp
Locus ID:	302557
UniProt ID:	Q6PCT5
Cytogenetics:	Xq12



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Gene Summary:

Intrinsically disordered protein that acts as a scaffold, and which is involved in different processes, such as pre-mRNA splicing, transcription regulation, innate immunity and neuron development. Interacts with splicing-related factors via the intrinsically disordered region and regulates alternative splicing of target pre-mRNA species. May suppress the ability of POU3F2 to transactivate the DRD1 gene in a POU3F2 dependent manner. Can activate transcription directly or via association with the transcription machinery. May be involved in ATXN1 mutant-induced cell death. The interaction with ATXN1 mutant reduces levels of phosphorylated RNA polymerase II large subunit. Involved in the assembly of cytoplasmic stress granule, possibly by participating to the transport of neuronal RNA granules. Also acts as an innate immune sensor of infection by retroviruses, by detecting the presence of reverse-transcribed DNA in the cytosol. Directly binds retroviral reverse-transcribed DNA in the cytosol and interacts with CGAS, leading to activate the cGAS-STING signaling pathway, triggering type-I interferon production.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]